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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THURSDAY, *May* 22.

On Thursday the General Assembly of the Church of ... in Edinburgh. Lord Belhaven, ... missioner, proceeded about eleven ... t, Prince's Street, North Bridge, and ... County Buil... which his Grace ... which was ... ded by the ... orities, and ... uish- ... the ... by a ... the ... birth, ... aring ... ight- ... e the ...

... deli... who ... in the ... Prin... Dr M... Her M... Belhaven her ... The letter fro... usual terms of warm ...

The Lord High Co... and Right Honourable—I ... pear as her Majesty's represen... sembly of our national Church. ... jesty to assure you of her warm ... of Scotland, and of her firm re... rights and privileges. I have also the ... ing you that her Majesty has bestowed the ... for the promotion of education in the Highland and Islands of Scotland. Right Rev. and Right Honourable—I beg to assure you that it will afford me great satisfaction if I can at all conduce to your comfort and convenience during the sitting of the Assembly.

The Moderator then addressed the Lord High Commissioner.

The usual formal committees were then appointed, and after some other business, the Assembly adjourned till next day.

FRIDAY, MAY 23

The Assembly met to-day at twelve o'clock,—Dr M'Leod Moderator.

After devotional exercises, new commissions were given in and the Committee on Bills and Overtures reported.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

In answer to a question by Dr Bryce,

Dr Hill stated that no arrangement had been determined on with respect to taking up the Reports and Overtures on education; but that it had been suggested in the course of conversation in the Committee that morning, that the whole matter should be brought before the Assembly on Tuesday, by bringing up all the Reports of Committees and overtures referring to the subject.

JEWISH MISSION.

The Report of the Committee on the Conversion of the Jews was then read by Dr. Crawford. The Report stated that at Cochin the ordinary Malayan congregation consists of from a hundred to a hundred and fifty persons, and is on the increase—that at the communion in December last there were thirty-four native converts among the communicants—and that no fewer than sixteen adult heathens, and four of their children, have, during the past year, received baptism. Of the sincerity of the converts, Mr. Lathe missionary, is hopeful. In regard to the more ... work of the Jewish Mission, the Report stated ... here are at present six schools in Cochin and the ...nding villages, attended by about 110 children, who ...aking progress in religion, and general knowledge. ...are also eleven schools for Hindoos, attended by 467 ...en. Mr. Davis has entered on his work among the ...n London, devoting himself exclusively to it, with ...esults as yet, but with somewhat hopeful prospects. ...lsruhe Mr. Sutter continues his labours. An inquir... ...irit has been manifested in one or two cases, and the ...n has been the means of stirring up Christians to ...r zeal in the work of the conversion of Israel. The ...ittee have chosen the grand Duchy of Hesse Darm... ...s a promising field of missionary exertion, and have ...d the services of the Rev. J. C. Lehner, a minister of the German Protestant Church, and a missionary of ability and experience. In this Duchy there are fully 29 000 Jews, with no other missionary among them, while in the adjoining electorate of Hesse Cassel there are more than 23,000. The labours of Mr. Lehner commenced some five months since, and have led already to some measure of apparent success. Mr. Douglas has been sent to labour in Wursburgh in Bavaria, the seat of a University, and the residence of about 25,000 Jews. The Church has thus three stations in Germany, which the Committee deem a most eligible field for the exertions of missionaries. In the female department, Mrs. Laseron, Miss Young, and Miss Knapp, a German lady, have prosecuted the work (chiefly teaching the young), the two former at Cochin, and the latter in London. Miss Knapp visits daily among Jewish females. With respect to funds, it was stated that the amount of collections from 730 parishes was L.2004 4s 7d; contributions from 33 parochial Associations, L.84 3s 7d; from individuals, L.128 3s 1d; legacies, L.86 2s 3; interest, &c., L.225 12s 9d; besides the contribution from the Lay Association, amounting to L.234 11s 7d,—total, L.2792 17s 10d, being an increase of L.45 over the contributions of last year. The Report concluded with an appeal on behalf of the Mission.

The adoption of the Report was then unanimously agreed to, and thanks were conveyed to Dr. Crawford by the Moderator.

After prayer by Mr. M'Taggart of Aberdeen, the Assembly adjourned at four o'clock, to meet on Saturday at eleven.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

SATURDAY, MAY 24.

The Lord High Commissioner, previous to the meeting of the Assembly to-day, held a levee in the County Hall, at ten o'clock, at which a considerable number of presentation took place.

The Assembly met at eleven o'clock.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY OF FRANCE.

Dr Hill stated that the Moderator had received a letter from the Central Protestant Society of France, intimating that they had sent a deputation to the Assembly, consisting of M. Emilien Frossard, and E. D. Perenier, and expressing a hope that the interest that had hitherto been taken in the Society by the Church of Scotland would be continued.

Dr Robertson expressed his warm interest in the Society and moved that the deputation should be heard by the Assembly on Wednesday forenoon.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr Cheyne, W. S., read a long report from the Committee on the Finances of the Church. It set out by saying that the Assembly had some years ago agreed to recommend to Kirk-sessions to raise a small sum in aid of the fund for defraying the incidental expenses of the Church, but they regretted to say that the result had been not such as had been anticipated. From 1847-48 to 1850-51 the total amount raised in this way had been only the sum of L.158. The Committee are of opinion that if only a sum of ten shillings were contributed by each Kirk-session in the year, it would be sufficient to enable the to meet the incidental expenses of the Church, and to give relief to Presbyteries in prosecuting cases that were within their jurisdiction. In 1848 the Church had been relieved from the heavy weight of debt under which it had for some time lain; but the committee regretted to say that a state of matters did now exist—the Church now being in debt to the extent of L.312 6s. 10d., chiefly owing to the heavy expenses incurred in the case of Cambusnethan. The total amount received from Exchequer for the year's ful expenditure of the Church was L.1067; but after the salaries of the officials were deducted from this, a sum of only L.107 remained. The chief drain on the funds was for law expenses; and this, during the last two years, had been chiefly caused by the Cambusnethan case which the committee were glad to say was now nearly brought to a close. The committee had to recommend that the Church should adopt no other cause until funds were in hand, with this view that it be laid down in every case as a standing order that it be referred to the Finance Committee, to report how means exist.

A long discussion took place upon this report, which was brought to a close by a motion that a small committee be appointed to inquire into the whole matter of the Finances of the Church. This motion was finally agreed to.

THE CAMERON CASE.

A reference was here taken up from a majority of the Presbytery of St Andrews in the case of Cammeron. The case arose under the following circumstances:—The Rev. Dr W. Brown was presented to the parish; but, being objected to by the parishioners, the Presbytery of St Andrews agreed to take evidence, in accordance with Lord Aberdeen's bill, relative to these objections. The witnesses for the objectors concurred in stating that Dr Brown's voice was sufficiently loud, and that they heard the words of portions of his sermons and prayers distinctly enough, but could not hear or follow the words of other portions, owing to what they termed a defect in the voice, which some of them thought was a lisp, others a burr, others a lisp and a burr, while others said they could not tell what it was. The witnesses for the presentee, on the other hand, although certain of them admitted that he had 'a slight burr' (some thinking he had 'a little lisp,' and no other peculiarity), all agreed in deponing that they heard and understood quite well what Dr Brown said, both in his sermons and prayers. As to the objection, such of the objectors' witnesses as spoke to it deponing merely that Dr Brown's sermons and prayers were not edifying to them, in consequence of their being as they averred, considerable portions of them lost through the defect in his speech—of their being, in this cause, precluded from appreciating those portions

which they admittedly heard. When the case was finally discussed in the Presbytery two motions were made—the one that both of the objections should be repelled as unfounded; the other that both should be *simpliciter* referred to the General Assembly. The votes for both motions being equal, the Moderator (Mr Burns) was asked to give the casting vote. After stating that he had not been present at the meetings of Presbytery when the evidence was given, he felt that he needed more light, and would therefore give the casting vote to Mr Watson's motion, that the case be referred to the General Assembly.

In accordance with this decision the reference now came up before the Assembly.

The Assembly adjourned at four o'clock to eleven o'clock on Monday.

MONDAY, MAY 26.

The Assembly met at twelve o'clock,—Dr M'Leod Moderator.

ACCESS TO ASSEMBLY RECORDS.

An overture, signed by Mr C[illegible] of [illegible], was then brought up, praying that [illegible] experienced in gaining access to the [illegible] the Clerk in future [illegible] minutes, [illegible] difficulties [illegible]

[illegible] 00
[illegible] bers
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[illegible] er should
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[illegible] future be avoided.
[illegible] , on stating his object,
[illegible] o interminable difficulties
[illegible] e the scroll with the other

[illegible] wing the attention of the House
[illegible] its object was already recognised,
[illegible] which Mr Graham had in view was not
[illegible] d in the overture, he suggested that it should
[illegible] dismissed. At the same time he thought the expres-
[illegible] of a 'conspiracy' existing against the officials was
[illegible] strong.

Principal Lee, directing his eye to the west side of the House, said he saw the person who had originated these charges; and he (Principal Lee) insisted that he should state the grounds upon which he had made them—or else, he said, the reverend Principal with emphasis, he may find himself in a predicament of some consequences which he does not apprehend.

DEBT ON QUOAD SACRA CHURCHES.

An overture was then presented from the Presbytery of [illegible], stating that there are very heavy and arbitrary burdens upon the *quoad sacra* churches within the bounds of the Presbytery of Paisley, for part of which,

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and for expenses connected with the recovery of some of them the Presbytery, or individual members, are responsible to the amount of nearly L.2000, and personal and local efforts are barely adequate to meet pressing claims for interest on these debts: And whereas the General Assembly's committee on *quoad sacra* churches, in reply to a petition for aid presented from the Presbytery of Paisley last year, intimated their entire inability to do anything in the matter, it was overtured that some measures be adopted for liquidating there debts, and liberating the members of Presbytery from their present pecuniary liabilities.

As nobody from the Presbytery of Paisley was present to support the overture, Dr Hill rose and said he did not know very well the circumstances of their brethren of the Presbytery of Paisley, but after the exposition which was made to them by the Finance Committee of the state of their funds, he was afraid nothing could be done by the Assembly at present. They might express ir sympathy for the n, and their readiness to do what could, but it was plain that nothing could come from ds of the Church. and they must in the meantime ir difficulties themselves.

ose of Tain said, that a new impression of sympae part of the Assembly would avail the pres- ery little; and as he was not aware that there eir disposal anything like a fund whereby some uld be afforded, he would take the liberty to the House that a small committee be appointed the most likely means of meeting an emerind.

ment of this committee was agreed to

INDIA MISSION.

ne, of Duddingstone, submitted the report

ement of the funds of the Scheme, come for the year had been—Collectio es, L2576, 3s; Associations, L.322, 1 iation, L.659, 19s. 6d; individuals, L.54 ies, L.211, 15s. 10d; with balance, intere p the whole sum to L.6396, 7s. 7d. T ver, due to the Scheme at 15th April 185 , 3s. 3d.,—which sum has therefore to be d der to find the actual income for the year. of Kirkowan moved the adoption of the R that the thanks of the Assembly be convey ner and the Committee, for the zeal, deligе with which, during the past year, they l e affairs of the mission.

ator, in a suitable address, conveyed that ne.

POPERY.

was then presented from the Presbyt ying the Assembly to petition Gov slature for support and extension to t of the country; to issue a pastor opposition to Popish error; which during the for blies; and to cor amed a Cat postacy, Ur

sions of Popery, and appointed a Committee to consider what special duty was incumbent on the Church in this respect.

Mr Phin also obtained leave to introduce an overture on the Exclesiastical Titles Bill, the whole of the clauses of which he approved of except the last.

The Assembly then adjourned at half-past five.

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

The Assembly met to-day at twelve o'clock.

A desultory discussion arose, at the instance of Mr Graham, with reference to remarks which had been made on the previous day by Principal Lee, regarding charges which the Principal understood to have been made against him, of having kept the records in such a loose way during the past ten years that it would take L.1000 to make them up. This charge he asserted to be wholly unfounded, the minutes being kept with a degree of fulness previously unknown. Several members objecting to the conversation as irregular, it was allowed to drop.

EDUCATION REPORT.

Dr Craik, Convener of the Sabbath Schools' Committee, gave in the report.

Dr John Cook then read extracts from the Report of the Assembly's Committee for increasing the means of education in Scotland.

LORD MELGUND'S BILL.

Professor Swinton, in a long speech, reviewed the various feature of Lord Melgund's Education Bill, and concluded by moving the appointment of a committee to draw up a petition to Parliament against the bill.

In the evening, the discussion was continued by Dr Pirrie, Dr Bryce, Mr Wilson of Falkland, &c. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Assembly adjourned till Wednesday morning.

[*The remainder next week*]

N REPUBLICS. Few of our readers have heard, se, of such a thing as a republic in India. It is considered that the Asiatic mind is naturally to that form of Government, perhaps that re- sm requires a degree of exertion in the indivi- zens, which would rob Indians of their repose, and them of that delight they now experience in so much of their time in doing nothing, yet the istorian Arrian speaks of Indian republics, and of ich managed all their affairs by magistrates of n selection. We have not information enough on the subject of those free cities to determine, they were like the German free towns, members t confederation, or like the Roman colonies and oughs, only independent to a certain degree, ma- their local affairs according to their own discretion, er political subordination to the neighbouring It is probable that this was the case, or perhaps ely still that during the rule of weak sovere- y were in reality independent, during that of those little better than mere subjects. to conceive of a wide account for

the produce from each cultivator, according to his valuation, and they are bound in return to yield him gratuitously those reasonable services, which he requires of them. The head man too, exercises over all, especially over his fellow cultivators of the soil, a certain degree of authority, and is bound for each of them paying his stipulated rent. He always belongs to their tribe, and though he can neither read nor write as a matter of course, his want of education among persons as ignorant as himself in no way lessens his respectability, Nay it is a common doctrine among some of this class of people that learning is not only unnecessary, but to a certain extent degrading. It is not very long ago that a youthful scion of royalty maintained that there was no use for him learning to read and write, since he could get a Brahman to do these things for him. Neither is it long since there were Brahmans who encouraged this delusion, imagining that a Raja who could not examine accounts or read a letter was more easily managed than one who could.

The head man or patel of a village had no [illegible] under the Native Governments, and he paid in [illegible] ponibility and labour laid upon for the petty [illegible] with which he was invested. If he either could [illegible] would not pay the demands made upon him by Gov[illegible] officers, the remedy was to put on his head the leaf o[illegible] milstone, and make him stand out in the sun till [illegible] in, even supposing his fit of obstinacy or inability [illegible] for more days than one. The effect of this s[illegible] process however usually was the production of the [illegible] whether by him obtained by begging, or borrow[illegible] pawning of jewels or the digging out of the f[illegible] hoard that had been laid away for a rai[illegible] The Government officials stoutly maintained this and other similar ingenious ways of money from the patels were abolished by o[illegible] vernment, that it would be impossible to extr[illegible] them the reveune, but the terrors of the law are effectual, and it is as great a misfortune for a cult[illegible] have his cattle sold as to have his body torture[illegible] patels now however are only responsible for the[illegible] the fields they themselves cultivate, and every oth[illegible] vator is responsible for himself. On the lands also w[illegible] revenue survey has been completed, the individu[illegible] tor receives for himself a leave, and is now in[illegible] measure independent of the patel. The Baluteda[illegible] twelve persons mentioned above still receive fr[illegible] farmer, their wonted shares of the produce and[illegible] to them the accustomed services.

This institution has served an important purpo[illegible] dia in preserving a certain degree of civilization[illegible] binding the different classes of the community t[illegible] The Mahomedans, Marathas, and English, like v[illegible] rents have swept over the country, but the village[illegible] zations bending like so many rushes have risen aga[illegible] the floods have passed away. It is not improbable[illegible] the process of time they may give way to a higher[illegible] things, but it can hardly be doubted that a sy[illegible] this kind must have tended to[illegible] which otherwise wo[illegible] of commerc[illegible]

tional exercises, conducted by the Revd. A. G. Fraser, Pastor of the Free church in Bombay. The meeting was then addressed by the Revd. J. Mitchell, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland at Poona, on 'the privilege of manifesting christian union.' The Revd. J. Murray Mitchell, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland at Bombay, addressed the meeting on 'the aspects of the times as calling for christian union.' The Revd. Robert Nesbit, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland at Bombay, addressed the meeting on 'Christian Union. showing that the Evangelical Alliance had indeed grown out of increasing union among Christians—that it is designed more and more to increase and to manifest that union.—and pointing out some of the means by which christian union may be promoted and manifested. The Revd G. L. Fenton, Chaplain in the Honorable Company's service at Poona, and one of the secretaries of the Western India Organization, communicated intelligence on the proceedings of the British Organization, and the Revd. J. Wilson. D. D. Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland at Bo[illegible] bay, and one of the Secretary of the Western [illegible] Organization, communicated intelligence on the p[illegible] gs and prospects of the Evangelical Alliance in [illegible] The chairman made a very appropriate address; [illegible] meeting was concluded with prayer by the Revd [illegible] Fenton. The attendance was large, and addresses continued until nearly 9½ o'clock. The addresses were very impressive and interesting, [illegible] who were present felt that the cause of Chr[illegible] was essentially promoted by the meeting.

We shall embrace the opportunity of [illegible] observations on the subject. Nothing so ef[illegible] ends christianity to the unbelieving world, [illegible] among christians. Hence the prayer [illegible] disciples:—'that they all may be one: a[illegible] in one, and I in the, that they also may [illegible] *that the world may believe that thou has se*[illegible] Apostasy first separated mankind from the[illegible] was prepared the way for disunion among[illegible] and the further they separated from God, [illegible] centre, the wider, like concentric waves, hav[illegible] are from another. The object of Christ's mi[illegible] unite them, first to their Maker, and having thi[illegible] centre of attraction—a common object of lo[illegible] distance—they would of necessity be united to [illegible] is an axion in Mathematics, that things [illegible] the thing are equal to one another. So it [illegible] morals that all created intelligences who lo[illegible] glorious god, will love one another. Drawn [illegible] centre, they are influenced by the same la[illegible] Christ knew this, and therefore [illegible] prayer that they all may be *one* [illegible] a thing absolutely essential to uni[illegible] ness. And this harmony among chr[illegible] essential to the world's faith in christiani[illegible] her garments all unseemly spots, [illegible] world as she truly is the most [illegible] that ever engaged the a[illegible] system of religion it [illegible] regard its spirit [illegible] for its ete[illegible] by

heart and subdue the soul. And how much more permanant and noble are such conquests, than those achieved by Physical force! That religion which cuts it way, or depends for its progress upon human power or civil policy, is from any other source than from heaven. But that which opens for itself a passage by its own intrinsic excellence and loveliness, shows its divine origin, and is sure to make glorious conquests over sin and error.

Hence, let the lives of Christians generally, reflect the lovely spirit and the unsullied purity of our religion, and it would lend wings to the gospel and bid it fly through the world, scattering its blessings wide as the ruins of the apostacy. O! when shall all feuds and divisions come to an end! when shall the bow of peace span protestant christendom, and sweetly smiling charity sit like a dove upon all hearts!

Antichrist looks with a malignant pleasure upon all the bickerings, contentions, and schisms which occur in the protestant world. He raises his bloody crest and surveys with a keen and covetous eye the fair heritage of protestant christendom, he makes an aggression upon her borders with a view to "possess the land," and he rattles around the very porches of her sanctuaries. We anticipate glorious times when the man of Sin is destroyed; but this glory will not consist so much in the external rule or dominion of the church, as in the universal restoration of her primitive purity and simplicity. When christians shall waive disputes about minor things, and unite upon the platform of fundamental truths; when they shall make real moral excellence the ground of union and mutual [illegible]on, and things unessential the objects of mutual for[illegible]e; when such times shall come, then will the lion and the lamb lie down together, and [illegible]none to hurt or destroy in all God's holy [illegible] *this* is the long wished for, and latter day glo[illegible]ll.

[illegible]joyful period will not come till the profe[illegible]the Redeemer unitedly and earnestly eng[illegible]ng whatever is *antichristian* in themsel[illegible] sin will not be overthrown by mere physi[illegible] hurling the thunderbolts of invective at [illegible]air. More, by far, will be accomplished [illegible]t remains of the man of sin within ourse[illegible]ous uncharitable schismatical feelings [illegible]stant world, and the spirit of christianty supplant [illegible]by its forms, Antichrist will prevail; the gre[illegible]red dragon will continue to pursue the woman, and cast from his mouth floods of wrath.

The Evangelical Alliance, if it has done nothing more, has brought out to the observation of the world one glorious truth that may be made of paramount practical utility, namely, that there is an invisible but essential, a hidden but real unity in the church of Christ. That while in the external there have been differences, in the internal there has been unity. The regenerating, sanctifying work of the Holy spirit is in all hearts one and the same in its essential characteristics. And hence all who are born of God exhibit the lineaments of a common paternity, love substantially the same truths, breathe the same spirit, and are destined to the same home in Heaven. 'We must,' said the Revd Angell James before the Evangelical Alliance in London,' We must carry the alliance with us into all our several spheres of action, and work out the grand idea which has been presented here we have collected around the waters of charity, and we have washed the name 'sectarian,' from our brow; we have placed the name of 'christian' there, we have abjured bigotry, we have espoused and adopted love. We will catch from the page of history what as yet has been an aphorism to decorate or garnish a speech. We will place it on our banners: it is our own motto: it seems in a spirit of prophecy to have been made on purpose for us: *In fundamentals, unity; in circumstantials, liberty; in all things, charity.*' Let the maintenance and the working out of such noble sentiments become general in christendom, and soon will the anthem of the church's jubilee be shouted from the heavens, and, caught up by hill and mountain, will roll its choral strains down every vale and along every shore of this lower world.

Let the friends of Zion rally around the standard of the Evangelical Alliance.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE BIBLE.—The letter of Inquirer to which reference has been made, begins with the following statement of difficulties.

"What authority is there for the authentiicity of the Pentateuch except this, that Moses is the author of it? What authority is there for supposing Moses to be the author of it, except that the Jews say so? And how can Moses be the author of it, since his death is mentioned in it, since Hebron and Bethleham (two cities in Canaan not erected or at least not named until sometime after his death) are mentioned in it, and since it is mentioned in it that a certain event took place before there reigned any king in Israel, no king having reigned in Israel for several hundred years after Moses' death? And if any part of the Pentateuch is interpolated how can we be sure that much more of it may not be in the same condition?"

The authenticity of the Pentateuch does not depend upon the question whether Moses were the author and sole author of what we call the Pentateuch. To the Christian the testimony of Jesus Christ is all-satisfying as to the divine origin of those writings. Whatever is proof of the New Testament is to him proof of the writings called Mosaic; for these are declared in the former to be the inspiration of God; and it is impossible that inspired persons should ascribe to the Spirit of God; what was mere human composition.

When the Redeemer was tempted in the wilderness, he replied in texts taken from the word of God. Those texts [illegible] in one of the books of the Pentateuch. [illegible] that 'till heaven and earth pass away, [illegible] or one tittle of the law shall in no wise pass away, [illegible] all be fulfilled;' and moreover says that he came 'to fulfil the law.' He says to the Sadducees, 'ye do err not knowing the Scriptures' and then refers them to the Pentateuch.—He enjoins a regard to the Scribes and Pharisees as sitting in Moses's seat, that is, declaring the law of Moses; and then reproaches them for making void the commandment of God by their traditions. In language that makes all other quotations superfluous, he says in quoting from Exodus, 'have ye not read that which was spoken unto you by God.' All that the Christian then needs is to know whether the Scriptures referred to by our Lord, and by his apostles, and received by all Jews in that age are the same that we possess. Of this the credence is most convincing. There must have been thousands of copies of the Hebrew Bible in existence then. The Jews were numerous in Judea, and were very plentifully scattered in Asia Africa and Europe; wherever there where Jews there was a synagogue; and wherever there was a synagogue there was one copy at least of the word of God. Furthermore that word had been for centuries translated into the Greek language, The alteration of all these how improbable! the harmonious alteration of all how manifestly impossible! Josephus gives a list of the books regarded by the contemporaries of Christ as divine; and it is just what our Scriptures require it to be. Very many quotations are found in the New Testament; innumerable quotations in the early Christian writers; and the historic testimony is every way satisfactory. Indeed we believe that none of those who speak against the authenticity of the Pentateuch, pretend that any part of it is more modern than the time of Christ. So that the testimony of Christ is to the Christian, all satisfying as to the genuineness of the Pentateuch.

To one who is not a Christian, and who does not choose to begin with the evidences of the New Testament, we would say, read a work by Lestie entitled 'A short and easy method with the Deists.' Do not be offended with the title; it is written in a respectful style, it is a very little book; and contains but one argument. That argument is however invincible; it has waited 130 years for a reply, and received none. The work is accessible, and there is no need of our reproducing its argument here. We will simply give an illustration of it, and then proceed to notice the particular difficulties stated by Inquirer.

The 12th chapter of Exodus contains a command of God to all the children of Israel, to them and their descendants

without exception, to keep once a year, under pain of death, a certain feast called the Passover. A lamb of a particular description was to be eaten in every dwelling at a specified time. Its blood was to be sprinkled on the door-posts of the dwelling. It was to be eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herbs; nothing was to be left of it; eaten with loins girded, with shoes on the feet, and staff in hand; and the parents were to tell their children at that meal the story of their deliverance from Egypt. Suppose now this chapter of Exodus was produced for the first time some centuries after the period when it professed to have been delivered. It could not possibly have been received unless the custom referred to actually existed throughout the nation, and unless the account it gives of the original facts, was the same as that given by the head of each family on the 14th day of the first month. At whatever time the writing was produced (if produced subseqentl to the date it bears) the custom must have existed, or else the writing would have seemed to be the work of a madman. The writing could not have introduced the custom; it declares it already existing. What could have introduced the custom? Nothing but that very deliverance from Egypt which it was intended to commemmorate. It could not have been brought in so late even as one year after the Exodus. It would have been unmeaning, it would have been a lie, unless it actually dated from the night before the departure from Egypt.—Whenever the custom orginated, it must have orginated in a command or pretended command of God. But such a command appearing some later generation or century, must have been worded very differently from the command contained in this chapter. Jews in Egypt are [illegible] to. The command must have been giv[illegible] this writing delivered to those who came [illegible] there is no alternative.

The events in conjunction with which the Mosaic law professes to have sprung up were among the most remarkable and astounding of all events, and altogether beyond the province of ambiguity. Moreover, that law does not relate merely to a single action to be performed on a certain day of the year, but extends to every day of the year, and every hour of the day; to every meal that is eaten; to the division of the land among tribes and among families; to ten thousand details of the tabernacle; to the Sabbath; to the entire civil law of the land; to the customs observed between man and wife, father and son, Israelite and stranger; to the first fruits of the land, to the gleaning of grapes; to the muzzling of an ox at the treatment of lepers; and in fact to every thing to which a law could extend, being more minute than any other ever received among men. Now what in all the world could be more preposterous than to say that such a law was introduced hundreds of years after it professed to be introduced, and that such a law began to be observed by a whole nation hundreds of years after it professed to have been observed by that entire nation.

The last chapter of Deuteronomy was of course not written by Moses. It contains an account of his death and burial; and adds "there arose not a prophet since in Israel, like unto Moses"; and so professes to have been not written until a long time after Moses. The conclusion of the writings of Moses is referred to in Deut. 31. 24. The song in chapter 32, is also stated to have been written by him, 31. 22.—The 33d chapter also contain the words of Moses, whether written by his or by some other divinely guided pen. The last chapter was probably written by him who wrote the book of Joshua, whoever he was. The present division into books is supposed to have been made by Ezra, who very properly placed the account of the death of Moses where we now find it. The modern names of two or three places referred to in the Pentateuch and the reference to kings of Israel, are explanations added doubtless by the same hand. And the circumstance that they are found not in the margin, but in the text, affords no ground for an objection; for he that added them was a prophet of God, and what he did was by divine authority.

In fine we regard the Pentateuch as a very mine of evidence to its own genuineness. A thoughful and impartial man cannot fail to find that evidence at every step. Let him [illegible] before his mind a distinct picture of the people whose history and whose planting are described therein, of their degradation caused by centuries of bondage, of their gross religious errors and moral obscurity, and let him bear in mind the end he aimed at in their deliverance and in the constitutions given them, and he will find the indications of divine wisdom in those books, written a thousand years before Herodotus (the father of history) was born, as clear and gratifying as those contained in the New Testament itself. A book on this subject has been written, bearing the title, "The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation"! a very suggestive, and, as we think, valuable book. It is in the series of the Religious Tract Society's publications.

THE FUTURE GENERATION OF ENGLISH STATESMEN.—In the second Volume of Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices we have, in a note at the bottom of the Page where he takes leave of the Chief Justice, who sat on the king's Bench at the commencement of the Revolution, the following short sentence pregnant with matter for reflection. "When in the debating Societies at Eton, Oxford, and Cambridge the question has been put to the vote whether the Revolution of 1688 was justifiable, it has generally been carried by an immense majority in the negative." In the text the author traces back the commencement of this reaction to the times that immediately followed the passing of the Reform Bill, and expresses the belief that "there is some reason to dread, that we may be soon under legislators and ministers, who believing in the divine right of kings [illegible] only applaud but act upon the principles of a[illegible]y govern- As long however as we have a virtuous and enlightened people there does not seem much reason [illegible] the occurrence of the evil which the noble [illegible] to dread. There is a tendency in the human [illegible] in a special manner, in the English mind, to [illegible] the party which is the losing one. We l[illegible] lers of Homer have much sympathy with h[illegible] fewer still of Virgil take part with his pi[illegible] t is more, there are few victorious parties [illegible] our sympathy, prosperity usually spoils [illegible] need the wintering of adversity to make t[illegible] their roseate hues, and send forth th[illegible] ars. The many and glaring vices of those i[illegible] ly rendered more conspicuous by their bask[illegible]g in the sunshine of royalty, while the faults of their opponents are concealed by the shadow of the overhanging clouds of adversity. There seems then little reason to anticipate, (granting the character of the population to remain much the same) that though Mr. Gladstone were Prime Minister, and the Bishop of Exeter Primate, that they could long maintain their position. The nation seems even now pretty well on its guard, thanks as the instruments of Providence, to Pope Pius and Cardinal Wiseman, and in the present temper of the people no such experiment could be tried with safety. But the mob is proverbially fickle, and all nations even those that boast the most in their republicanism are governed by a wonderfully small body of men, and those too not always the most virtuous or most intelligent. At present the struggle for power lies between parties that seem much inclined to extreme measures to one way or other, while moderate men are likely to be pushed out or trampled down in the press.—About this time a new parliament will probably be in the course of election, every one then who has a firm confidence in the Providence of him, who "rules the whirlwind and directs the storm, should specially intreat that we may have a legislature composed of men "fearing God and hating covetousness."

Selections.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S SYNOD.

EXETER, MAY 31.—A Meeting of influentical gentlemen and tradesmen of the diocese of Exeter, members of the Church of England, was held on Saturday, at the Athenæum, to

protest against the Synod proposed to be held by Bishop of Exeter on the 25th June. Sir John Kennaway, Bart., presided.

Amongst those present were L. V. Palk, Esq., M. B Bere, Esq., W. H. Peters, Esq., J. Jerwood, Esq., M. Kennaway, Esq., T. Latimer, Esq., S. Maunder, Esq., W. Tombs, Esq., J. C. Wilcocks, Esq., Dr. Brent, H. Hartley, Esq., G. W. Soltau, Esq., F. Bellame, Esq., and N. Bennett, Esq., Plymouth: H. C. M. Phillipps, Esq., and E. Vivian, Esq., Torquay; Captain Forspyr, Dartmouth; and A. Lester, Esq., Sidmouth.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the Meeting, said, they had obtained the concurrence of the Lord-Lieutenant of the country (Earl Fortescue) and the Mayor of Exeter (W. W. Hooper, Esq.) in the object of the Meeting, which was to protest, firmly and temperately, against the proposed Synod to be held by the Bishop of Exeter. He believed such a proceeding would excite much unpleasant feeling in the diocese, and that no practical good would result from the gathering. The proposed proceedings were new and unheard of, and he believed would produce discord, and the reverse of what was anticipated.

Mr. PALK rose to propose the following Protest. In doing so, he disclaimed all personal feeling against the Bishop of Exeter, whom he was willing to obey in all his legal requirements. (Hear, hear.):—

"We, the undersigned lay members of the Church of the United Kingdom, resident in the diocese of Exeter, do earnestly protest against the steps taken by the Bishop of Exeter, for convening a diocesan Synod on the 25th of June, and we fully concur with the Presbyters of our Church, who have publicly recorded their strong objections thereto.

"1. Because with them we deem it altogether unnecessar that any member of the Church of England should be calle on to renew the affirmation of holding that article of our fait —one baptism for the remission of sins—since we expres our full and unshaken belief in the same, whensoever we repeat the Nicene Creed; and we do not consider that th decision of the Judicial Committee in any degree infringes or is calculated to infringe, upon that Article; or that i affects our position as members of the branch of Christ's hol Church universal, established in this realms.

"2. Because, although such assembly may not be distinctl prohibited by the laws and constitutions by which the Ch of England is regulated, it is certainly at variance with general practice of the Church since the Reformation.

"3. Because we do not consider that any emergency arisen sufficient to warrant a proceeding which isolates diocese from the general body of the United Churc England and Ireland, places ourselves in opposition Most Reverend the Metropolitan of the province, brings into question, whether justly or not, our acknowledgment of the supremacy of Her Majesty Queen.

"4. Because we are apprehensive that the proposed deliberations, instead of strengthening the Church and healing the lamentable divisions which already exist, would have the effect of weakening her influence and increasing those divisions—would present an example of resistance to the solemn adjudication of the law, unbefitting the sacred office of her ministers; and that, if generally adopted, they might lead to the separation of the Church from the State, and thereby be productive of the most fatal consequences to the well-being of the nation, the existence of the monarchy, and the maintenance of the principles of the Reformed Faith throughout the world.

"And we further protest, because we object to whatever has a tendency on the part of the Bishop or clergy to exclude from the diocese many honest and conscientious clergymen, who do not concur in the Bishop's interpretation of the great Article of the creed—'One Baptism for the Remission of Sins.'"

Mr. BERE (Commissioner of Bankruptcy) seconded the Motion in an eloquent speech.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Soltau Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Peters, Mr. Vivian, Mr. H. M. Phillipps, and Captain Forspyr took part, it was agreed that a Committee, the appointment of which had been proposed and carried, be empowered to enter into such arrangements as were necessary to call a County Meeting as soon as possible.

A letter was read from Sir Trayton Drake, regretting his inability to attend the Meeting, and expressing his hearty concurrence in the same

Thanks were unanimously voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting separated.

The following replies have been received from the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir George, Grey, to the addresses from the united vestries of Tormoham and Upton, which were forwarded to them by the churchwardens:—

'Lambeth, May 21, 1851.

'Sir,—I have the honour of acknowledging an Address which you have forwarded to me, as Chairman of the Vestry of the United Parishes of Tormohan and Upton; in which you express your objections against the measure proposed by your diocesan of holding a diocesan Synod, and desire my interference to prevent the evils which you anticipate as likely to result from such a measure.

'I am by no means blind to the probability of such evils, and I greatly regret that such a measure should have been devised; but if it is not a transgression of the law of the land, it cannot be successfully resisted; and if it does violate the law, I have no doubt that the officers of the Crown will interfere by means more effectual than I have authority to employ.

'I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient and humble servant, J. B. CANTUAR.

'Wm. Kitson, *Esq.*'

'Whitehall, May 22, 1851.

'Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the Address (transmitted in your letter of the 16th inst.) of the parishioners of the United Parishes of Tormoham and Upton, in the county of Devon, in vestry assembled, on the subject of the proposed Synod of the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter.

'And am to inform you that this Address was graciously received by Her Majesty.

'I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. GREY.

'W. Kitson, Esq., Torquay.'

THE MALTA PROTESTANT COLLEGE AND DR. ACHILLI.

TO THE LORD ASHLEY, M.P.

My Lord,—On the eve of his departure for Germany, my friend, Sir Culling Eardley, desired that I would reply on his behalf to the last document of the Malta Protestant College Committee, in reference to Dr Achilli, and the untoward controversy that has arisen respecting him.

Waiving discussion on all other parts of that document, the only one on which I wish to direct your attention is that contained in these words—"The Committee have given one short and consistent statement of the reason of Dr. Achilli's dismissal; namely, his screening the accused priests." Now, to this oft-repeated accusation, we say advisedly that it is not warranted by the facts of the case, and we ask your Lordship to discharge from your mind all previous conclusions on the subject, and to review it *de novo*. We appeal from your Lordship as at present informed to your Lordship better informed under our instructions, if your will hear us in defence of our friend; and we would, most respectfully but confidently, ask your Lordship not to refuse such a revision of this case, as one in the circumstances of Dr. Achilli, and with the defenders that he has, we believe, deserves. We are persuaded that any half dozen Christian men accustomed to weigh evidence, who should hear this case with all its intricacies for the first time, and without previous views respecting it, would unhesitatingly pronounce Dr. Achilli blameless; and we do earnestly ask your Lordship to submit it to such a tribunal.

Allow me further to assure your Lordship, that your efforts on Dr. Achilli's behalf when in the clutches of the Inquisition at Rome, have not been, and cannot be, forgotten, and that his friends are not only grateful for them, but rely now upon the same Christian charity for his deliverance from his present entanglement.

With the very highest respect I have the honour to be, my Lord.

Your most obedient faithful servant,

Enstone, Oxon, May 31, 1851. J. JORDAN.

The 'Hindu Intelligencer' states that one of the young men recently baptized by the Bishop has returned to his friends. He says he was induced to become a Christian on the representation of a native Christian, and was told that influence would be exerted to obtain the remission of the sentence of transportation to which his father his at present consigned. On the good faith that the Lord Bishop would use his Influence with the Government to procure the emancipation of the father he allowed himself to be baptized, the ceremony being performed by the Bishop himself. A few days after his baptism, says the Intelligencer, he reminded the native teacher of his promise, when he was told the influence could not be exerted without the father himself became a Christian. This, says the 'Intelligencer,' opened the eyes of the lad and he began to watch for his opportunity to escape, which he soon effected. The case has been tried in the Mofussil Court before Mr. Elliot and that gentleman with his well-known uprightness and impartiality allowed the lad to return to his relatives. If the case be as represented by the 'Intelligencer,' it cannot be

too strongly condemned. Such a course can only bring dishonour on Christianity and we shall always be amongst the first to condemn a course so unwarranted by Scripture and by all right thinking men. The Missionaries as a body, have carefully abstained from holding out any hope of worldly gain to the converts, and we should deeply regret that in one instance a rule so wise and proper had been deviated from.

The 'Intelligencer' thinks that the Missionaries are afraid that the straight-forward course laid down in the book of their religion has failed, and therefore they have betaken themselves to the opening of schools, where they may have an opportunity of tempering with little boys whose circumstances do not admit of their being educated at a heavy expense. Our contemporary is in error. In the present state of Hinduism the Missionaries have no need to be down-hearted, nor do their pupils consist of the children of the poor only, but of those whose parents could, if they would, give their children the best education the country can afford.—Calcutta Christian Advocate, July, 5.

Weekly Epitome of News.

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

—— We observe that Captain H. J. Willoughby, 2nd European L. I., paymaster in Scinde, has been transferred to the Poona Division, in succession to Captain Heath, who vacates the appointment consequent on his promotion to a regimental majority. Captain E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., 29th N. I., acts for Captain Willoughby till the opening of the season admits of his quitting Kurrachee.

—— The Commercial Bank of India has just declared a Dividend for the past half year at the rate of seven per cent per annum. The total profits of the Bank were Rupees 1,37,974-7-6, of which Rupees 1,22,185 are to be divided amongst the shareholders, Rupees 4,000 carried to credit of undivided profits, and Rupees 11,789-7-6 added to the reserve fund.

—— We regret to have to announce the demise of Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant John Scott Baird, 23rd Bombay N. I., which occurred at Nusseerabad on the night of the 2nd instant. The deceased gentleman was a Cadet of 1842, and obtained his Lieutenancy on the 21st January 1846. His death gives promotion to Ensign I. T. Nicholson, who has been nearly eight years getting to the top of the list of that grade in his corps.

—— About noon on Wednesday the fall of rain, which had for some time before been light or interrupted, resumed with much energy,—four inches having fallen at Pareil within twenty-four hours.

—— We learn by letters of the 1st instant from Hyderabad that Suraj-ool-Moolk has been reinstated in the office of Prime Minister to His Highness the Nizam. He is an able man, and well up to his work: he expects to be able to satisfy the claims of the British Government, and so prevent any portion of H. H.'s dominions being taken possession of. He wishes to discontinue the farming system, and introduce that followed in British India. The change will tend doubtless to the prosperity of the country: the farmers cared neither for the people nor the country, but tried to make as much money as possible during the period of their farms.

—— The following is from the 'Times' of this date:—"A blunder we find occurred in the announcement formerly made in reference to the donation of Rupees 1000 allowed to those who may have passed in four languages. This sum may now be given, not only to those who have passed as described, but who have distinguished themselves for their proficiency in a lesser number of languages; and in both cases without reference to the Court of Directors at all. We really think that thorough proficiency in two or three of the native tongues is not only more useful for the service, but implies a much higher degree of merit, than such a smattering as may enable a man to pass in four, and so claim the prize hitherto restricted to this."

—— The same Journal mentions that—'After most mature deliberation, and much confabulation amongst the various Boards and offices in which it was necessary that this grave question should be debated, it has at last come to light, and our pen blushes blue with indignation to the very tip of the feather in recording the fact, that it has been determined to erect the new Court House in the centre of Bombay Green!!—The only ventilator in the Fort is to be shut up, and the neighbouring streets and alleys are to be subjected to collapse. The only lung—for it never could boast of a pair—of the Fort, is to be extirpated, and the body corporate to be left to respire as it best can. The Cornwallis cenotaph, the pride of the liege, who stand daily to admire it with wondering gaze, as they pass on to their several avocations, is to be removed, no one knows whither, and the vacuum is to be filled up with a huge pile, which is to be occupied as a Court House, and receptacle for all the judicial offices connected with the administration of English Law known to this Island. In the first place, it is to contain the Supreme Court—by which generic name it is to be known—and all the offices belonging thereto. Then the Police Office is to occupy one wing or division, and the New Small Cause Court another. In addition to these, there are to be chambers for the Advocate General, offices for the Company's Solicitor, and rooms for the Remembrancer for Legal Affairs, who is to put every one to rights who may have, conveniently or otherwise, forgotten how the Law stands in respect to all matters. The whole of the Legal establishments in fact, from their Lordships on the Bench to the Clerk of the Crown, who sits below them, are to be accommodated in this vast building, which is calculated to cost the sum of one lakh and seventy thousand rupees. We were nearly forgetting to mention that Police Cells for the incarceration of small offenders form a part of the plan, but whether these are to be constructed on the ancient Greek, or modern Doric, models, we have entirely omitted to ascertain. By the erection of this structure, the view of the only really fine building on the Island, the Town Hall, will be entirely shut out from all but the shipping, the Custom House, and the Mint. It will in fact be completely stuck away into a corner, and even the flag-staff, with the signals thereon, will only be visible to those in its immediate vicinity. Altogether, the site selected seems to be the worst possible, and it is difficult to believe that the whole matter is not a joke. Whether it is or not remains to be seen; but in the mean time the Court of Directors have sanctioned the sum above mentioned for the erection of a 'multum in parvo,' which is to accommodate the whole judicial machinery of the place! It is said that the selection of the site has been made out of regard to the convenience of the 'profession,' who have serious objections to the removal of the Court House and Police Office from the Fort.'

SATURDAY, JULY 12.

—— The lascar convicted in the Supreme Court of Calcutta for having set fire to the clipper 'Ariel' is now alleged to have confessed that the Serang had been paid by a native merchant to destroy that vessel! Our readers will remember the case of the ship 'Belvidere' and Alloo Paroo: here is nearly a parallel—only in our case the party bribed to commit arson was an Englishman!

—— A correspondent of the 'Times,' writing from Nusseerabad under date the 4th instant, says:—'We have been sadly off for want of rain, but it has just set in, and I hope it will continue for two or three days: this place is seldom favored with [illegible] quantity of rain—it is a howling desert, and not fit for us ducks. And the man who selected the place for a cantonment could not have been a water-drinker—all the water is brackish: and as for dust and mud, it is worse than Young Egypt—the compounds ten times as large as they ought to be. The climate is good for eight months: I should like the Military Board to be here the other hour.'

—— The Calcutta papers contain a list of subscribers to a fund for building a Sailors Home in that city,—the amount set down to 30th June being Rs. 30,000. At the head of the list we find the names of Lord Dalhousie and Sir L. Peel for Rs. 2000 each: two Puisne Justices, three of the Mercantile Firms, and Captain [illegible] Rogers, I. N., have given Rs. 1000 each; seven or eight others Rs 500; and the Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal Rs. 100!—Do we in Bombay not want a Home for the sailors of this port?—and would not our Governor, Judges, Cantile Houses, &c. &c., subscribe as liberally, in proportion to their means, for its erection, as their brethren of the City of Palaces? Let the committee try:—with the example that has been set in Calcutta before us, we feel confident they would not apply for funds in vain.

—— The 'Times' announces that Mr. John Newmarch has withdrawn from the Editorship of the 'Calcutta Citizen,' for which hitherto it seems he has laboured gratuitously: the proprietors of the paper assure us that they have made arrangements to do without him. Could the 'Citizen' not manage to get quit of the slang style of writing about 'Chronny,' meaning the 'Morning Chronicle,'—'Poor old Hurk,' meaning the Bengal Hurkaru, and such kindred Calcuttaisms as used to deface some of the journals of the City of Palaces ten years ago, but are to be found in none other in the world that we are aware of. There is no sin in them certainly, save that against general usage and decorum,—but nick-names are better avoided—'too much familiarity,' &c. &c.

—— We take the following from the 'Bombay Times' of this date:—'The Supreme Court was yesterday occupied with the trial of Dorabjee Hormusjee and Lalldass Wittuldass for the robbery of the Oriental Bank, which ended last night in the conviction of both the prisoners. The case was opened for the prosecution by Mr Howard, in a speech equally clear, concise, and convincing—the examination of the evidence was chiefly conducted by Mr Dickinson. Mr Holland and Mr Crawford acted for the defence, and made as much as possible of a most unmanageable case. We formerly adverted to the remarks of Sir W. Yardley on the futility of the objection that no proof of the notes being the property of the Bank existed, they not having been registered: the learned judge stated that they had been registered at the Bombay Bank as having been made over to the Oriental, and the proof on this point could be made most complete. But not only was the conclusion unsound that the case for the prosecution would break down from want of registration at the Oriental Bank, but the hypothesis in reference to the fact of want of registration was incorrect. Out of 176 notes stolen, 128 were duly registered in the Oriental Bank as well as in the Bombay Bank; 48 were registered in the Bombay Bank only: the whole nineteen notes found on Dorabjee were registered at both Banks, as were four out of the ten found on Wittuldass. Such is a fair specimen of the facts and logic with which the Bank has been assailed while the enquiries into the robbery have been in progress. The part of Mr Howard's address most fatal to the prisoners was that in which he

pointedly called attention to the fact of the notes having been found in the possession of two of the most important employees of the Bank, who knew them to be those advertised for as stolen: Nothing could well have been more criminal on their part than the detention of notes of which they knew the bank to have been robbed by some one, even if the charge of actual robbery could not be brought home to themselves; nothing could more clearly prove that they were the robbers or their accomplices, or at all events the recipients of the stolen property. A more aggravated variety of robbery could scarcely have been conceived. It may be mentioned as a curious circumstance, by the way, that though nearly all the leading natives connected with the bank must have been aware that Dorabjee had no means of honestly obtaining money beyond the extent of his salary, and that he was spending three or four times the amount of this, no suspicion of him was ever entertained by them.

—— The 'Delhi Gazette' of the 2nd instant says—'The weather has been very hot for the last few days, and we are daily expecting the rains to begin. The Govr. Genl. has quite given up all idea of visiting Chenee this season, but Lady Dalhousie has not been well, and it is rumoured that the doctors wish her to go home. The C-in-C. and Lady Gomm have been giving a series of entertainments, and have, together with their Staff, won the hearts of all Simla. Musical parties and picnics are the fashion of the day. A splendid out door entertainment was given by some of the members of the Govr. Genl's. and Commander-in-Chief's Staff, last week, at Annandale, which was attended by most of the fashion and all the beauty of Simla. The second Flower Show of the season took place last week. It was rather thinly attended, owing to the doubtful state of the weather, but was nevertheless very successful.'

—— The 'Madras Spectator' of the 2nd instant says—'Judging from our Hyderabad correspondent's letter given in another page, Lord Dalhousie is making up for his prolonged forbearance towards the Nizam, in pecuniary matters, by the haughty and affronting tone of his present communications. His instructions, it appears, combine insult with a demand for concession. The Deccan Prince is warned of the British power to crush him, should it be thought expedient to do so, doubtless with the view of silencing any scruples he may entertain, on the score of yielding up to producing thirty-six laks. His Highness is also forbidden future aid from the Resident, in providing for the pay Contingent, and peremptorily ordered to appoint a co Minister, who will probably be that very unfit person, Su Moolk; circumstances combining to force him on his acceptance. Last, but not least, it is said that the Treaties b the Nizam and the Company have been proclaimed void event which would be a god-send to the Deccan, if he had moral and physical ability to perceive his opportunity, and advantage of it. The Subsidiary Force must remain with any rate, since he has purchased it by ceding territory, bu Contingent he might rid himself at once, and so shake off burthen of his sta or retain it only in such measure, and terms, as would suit his convenience and his finances greatly fear, however, that this news is too good to be tru Lord Dalhousie intention of letting the Nizam slip and ignoranc eats, which His Highness does not s meaning of.'

—— The Hurkaru' of the 30th June says—'The surveying vesse Krishna proceeded down the river on her Singapore, on Saturday morning, with fifty six native conv a native guard o fifteen men, and in tow of the Enterprise s The Krishna is commanded for the present service by M Shepperd, who has for the last two years chief officer vessel. Command Fell, of the Indian Navy, who has command of her and in charge of surveys for the last three and more remains behind to bring up his last work. He again, we believe, proceed on survey duty, as, after being years in active service, he is about to apply for his furlough as he has completed the charts on which he is now engage understand that an application has already been made to th Bombay Government for another officer of the Indian Navy t round to conduct the surveys in contemplation, in the K which will again be employed on this service, as soon as she r The next survey will be, we hear, that of the coast betwee Ceylon and the coast south-eastward of that island, or the and South Sands in the Straits of Malacca. We regr Commander Fell is about to retire from the work, f r the ble surveys he has already so ably executed, while they hav dered essential service to the cause of hydrography, have pro fitness for the important duty and reflected the highest cr him as a skilful and scientific officer.

machine for pulling punkahs,—the reward to be given after trial of the said machine. Full particulars of the conditions to be observed by parties intending to compete for the prize will be found in the offici gazette of the 4th instant. A model must be presented befo the military board by the 12th August.

—— The following is an extract from a letter in the 'Times', of to-day, dated Candeish, 9th instant:—'Speaking of the weather it is remarkable how this place follows Bombay; we can always anticipate the weather report from Bombay—even an occasional storm ther in the fine season is sure to be indicated here by a cloudy d if by nothing else. We have had a splendid commencemen to the monsoon here, but I have not heard whether the fall has be en general throughout the province. The atmosphere is still very close and hot, and at times we are almost suffocated, with the thermometer at 88 to 96°: in the hot weather, with the wind blo wing half a storm, which is generally the case in good seasons, we are comparatively comfortable with the thermometer at 101, 102, or 103°!'

—— The same Journal remarks that 'the conduct of the two Parsee J urors who refused at first to convict Dorabjee, must have been a s urce of much pain to their tribe, in which the patriarchal feeling of regarding the misconduct of an individual of their number as a common stain, is more strongly developed than perhaps in any other class of any known community. The case was so perfectly clear, and the presiding judge had pointed out so distinctly that even were all the rest of the evidence to go for nothing the offer to sell the notes was enough, and left not a single to hang a doubt upon: had the prisoner up to this been ss, his guilt on this and from henceforth was clear and ap- We trust that the names of the parties just referred to om henceforth disappear from our jury list: if they really prepared to forget the obligations of their oath, they are disled by bad character;—if they were unable to comprehend a clear and simple, they are so by stupidity. The pretence ey could not sufficiently understand English, or make themintelligible, ought to have been brought forward when they d the jury box: if it was as they averred, they were intent, from ignorance of the tongue in which the proceedings conducted, and the bulk of the evidence taken, to fulfil the tions of their oath—to well and truly try the prisoner ac- to the proof that might be brought before them. Where nity is indispensible, occasions such as this make trial by ttle better than a mockery and a farce.'

—— The following very interesting precis of news from Calcutfrom the 'Times' correspondent's letter of the 2nd inst.:—r one of the most trying hot seasons which the inhabitants of ta have felt since the year 1837, the rains have set in and a delightful change. While I am now writing to you, the are shaken by the wind, and the spongy clouds are lazily ng over our heads, having given us an abundance of rain last night. The thermometer stands at 76° in the house. hange is most agreeable. During the entire month of May, ermometer stood in the coolest room in the house at 92°, and in the verandah at 95°. In the morning it was rarely below 86°. One day the weather was so intolerably hot, that you would have supposed the hot winds of Northern Hindostan had reached Calcutta: it was just as if you were standing near an iron melting furnace, and were breathing the hot blasts as they fiercely issued from it. I remember one evening the weather was so su try that the thermometer at 7 o'clock in the verandah stood at 106°; at half-past 12 o'clock of the same night it fell to 99°; and at half-past 4 o'clock of the next morning the mercury pointed to 95°. It was one of the hottest nights I ever remember to have passed in Bengal. The Merchants of Calcutta are anticipating another crash of credit, to the extent of about forty lakhs of rupees, at the beginning of next year. Both our exports and imports are highly unfavourable in their results. Those who have speculated with capital borrowed from other people, will still persevere in their imprudent course of making shipments, while the market promises no return. They, on the other hand, who are trading with their own money, wisely refrain from entering into any speculations till they perceive signs of amelioration in the commercial sky. Calcutta is very unfortunate in trade. Only in the year 1847 the Union Bank sent to irretrievable bankruptcy a number of Houses that stood high in commercial opinion, and again the reckless speculations of rash young men with commercial capital will so soon disturb the credit of the market. Once put trade into a state of fluctuation, and it will take some time to restore it to its equilibrium. While the prospects of the commercial world are so gloomy and so threatening, the fourth estate is disturbed with changes that shew too plainly that the present system of 'getting-up' newspapers will never answer any good purpose. Mr. Newmarch has abdicated the Editorial throne. The 'Citizen' will not continue long in its present state. It must be either wholly abandoned, or it will be taken up by other parties—only the sooner to change hands. The 'People's Friend,' finding no encouragement from the people, and feeling that its standing on the favors of the 'fickle multitude' was not standing upon a rock, has put himself in abeyance—perhaps to rise in the shape of the Citizen. 'The Commercial and Shipping Gazette' is ready to drop from the hands of its enterprising proprietors. There are one or two little papers that will soon shew certain symptoms of dissolution. The fact is, that when a paper is established, a staff of contributors is engaged for a 'thank you.' How long can such contributions be depended upon? At first they pour in thick as autumnal leaves

That strew the Vale of Vallambrosa.

Monday, July 14.

—— We learn form Ahmednuggur that during the month of June 10·17 inches of rain had fallen, and that the country round was fully under cultivation. The number of rainy days had been thirteen, on three of which (25th, 26th, 27th,) upwards of two inches had fallen daily, and on one nearly an inch and a quarter. The weather was cool and pleasant, the thermometer rarely rising above 80°.

—— The Madras Government have announced that they are prepared to reward liberally any party who may produce the best

Then they come in like angel-visits, 'few and far be[tween] last, like summer friends, when adversity overtakes y[ou, yo] their faces no more. The Editor is left alone to toil [He] grows weary of his work, and—gives it up. Mr. New[march] labour most zealously and most devotedly—and all for t[he lov] felt of ventilating his opinions, and abusing all and e[very it] He now claims the thanks of the Editors of the H[arkaru] Englishman for gratuitous abuse of them; and the latter [pape] a few stinging remarks, concludes with saying that nothin[g bec] Mr. Newmarch so much as his resigning his empire ove[r the] zen. It was a specimen of bad taste—a solecism—on [e pa] Mr. Newmarch to ask for the thanks of those he so [unscru] lously abused. What will Mr. Newmarch do next? [Per] like Dioclesian of old, he will cultivate his own garden [or] the illustrious Charles the V. give himself up to a mona[tic] Unless contributors are paid, contributions will not flow [in. No] dependence can be placed on stray and chance contr[ibutions] These are worthless. The system of newspaper man[agement] must undergo an alteration, or the same changes will be [ung for] the future which we have heard in the past, and which [rio in] our ears in the present. The Directors of the P. and O. [Com-] ny have removed Captain Field from the command of the ['H] dington,' and punished him by putting him in comman[d] smaller vessel, the 'Erin.' Some time ago Mr. Emers[on] assailed and accused of many things by three or four officers [of the] P. and O. Company's establishment. Mr. Emerson kept [quiet] bore up with everything, till the return of a certain persona[ge] England, when things were completely changed, and the accu[sed] parties summarily punished. The appointment of our Chief [Magis-] gistracy is still undecided. Some say if it will be bestowed on [a] uncovenanted, Mr. Hume will become Lord Mayor of Calcu[tta]; if it will continue with the covenanted, Mr. Elliott, or Mr. B[ayley] Colvin will enjoy the Mayoralty. Let us see. The affairs of [the] Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta will [be] next communication be discussed. I am collecting informati[on] the subject. The death of Professor Street has given rise to [much] discussion. His memory has been assailed by a writer in [the] 'Christian Intelligencer,' but his defenders have come forw[ard] most manfully, and rescued his fair memory from the foul asper[sion] of one who calls himself a christian. Enough has been sai[d on] this subject, and I will not advert to it any further.'

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

The 'Times' has heard that it is in contemplation to get up an [illus-] trated humorous and satirical newspaper at Bombay, somewhat [simi-] lar in the style, as to illustration, of the 'Delhi Sketch Book,' [but] avoiding its slang and personalities; and in these dull time[s] have much need of anything that will assist us to a laugh. [Some] years ago something of this sort was projected,—the prosp[ectus] was a promising one—we do not exactly know how it broke d[own].

—— The same paper says—'The Friend of India' seems to [con-] sider the dimensions assigned by us to the frogs of this presid[ency] at the opening of the Monsoon doubtful. We beg to assur[e our] worthy brother that we should ourselves have received a si[milar] statement to that made by us with very great hesitation on [any] thing but first rate authority. We may now, however, in[form] him, that the authority on which we made it were the foot [rule] and balance; having measured and weighed several frogs, so f[ar] we could perceive far from the largest in our ponds, and fo[und] them from 16 to 23 ounces, and from 10 to 12 inches in len[gth] when swimming, so far as these latter dimensions could be tak[en]. The weighing was a very easy process, the frog being put in a [bag] previously counterpoised. If our brother still doubts after [this] we shall forward him specimens, and leave him to judge for [him]self.'

—— The fall of rain during the twenty-four hours be[tween] 6 P. M. on Sunday and the same hour yesterday evening was [2.] inches,—of which 4·76 fell during yesterday betwixt 6 A. M. [and] 6 P. M.: the fall continues almost uninterrupted, the direct[ion] the wind being from S. W., the true monsoon quarter. [We] a little thunder in the East on Sunday forenoon—it ce[ased] noon: exactly at midnight a furious burst of rain fell for [about] half an hour, and just as the clock struck twelve we had [one of] the most frightfully loud thunder claps right over Sewre[e, we] ever remember: it was strictly a clap, and a short, sharp, [awful] sound, with a sensible interval betwixt a long rat-tat-tat, en[ding] in a loud rattling peal. There was nothing preceding or le[ading] to expect it, and no peal followed for half an hour,—some [low] rolling thunder was then heard in the distance. We trust th[at by] this time its proper share of moisture has reached the Deccan.

—— An alarm was raised yesday morning that the Gov[ern]ment Coal Depot in the vicinity of the Grant Buildings [and] Arthur Bunder had taken fire. It however turned out tha[t the] rumour, as most rumours generally are, was much exagger[ated], the fact being that a small quantity of Coals had spontaneo[usly] ignited in No. 24 cell in the depot, and sent forth occa[sional] small puffs of smoke, which were magnified into a conflagr[ation] of the building. Mr. Johnson, the active and intelligent S[uper]rintendent of the Depot, discovered early yesterday morning [that] a slight smoke was issuing from the cell in question, and im[medi]ately dispatched some of his establishment to the Cotton [Depot] Company's buildings, adjoining, in quest of some buckets in [case] of need. These were refused by the native assistants then pre[sent], and were it not that the fire was immediately got under, with[out] assistance of the very inefficient establisment at his comman[d], Mr Johnson, aided by some Dingee Wallahs who were pr[ocured] [the] service, there is no saying what mischief might have happened, as well to the Depot itself as to the adjoining valuable property, which was thus recklessly jeopardized by the negligence of many of the native subordinates of the Colaba Screw Company. We trust the Directors of the Company will look into this matter, as well for their own interests as those of their more immediate neighbours, the East India Company. The only damage done has been the loss of something under three hundred-weight of the Government coal supply of 2000 tons stored in the depot. The accident occurred owing to the abundance of iron pyrites in the coals. They did not actually ignite, the cells being made almost air-tight, and the heat was only sufficient to slightly char some of the stanchions.

—— Yesterday a Police Duffedar named Mahomed Acram, employed in the Water Division, charged eight boatmen belonging to a Padow with stealing a quantity of Opium, the property of Kurrumchund Premchund, under the following circumstances:—The Duffedar had reason to suspect one of these men, named Jeppia Bastia, with being a dishonest person, as he had in some way or other been concerned with the late Bunder-gang. Observing that this man had been employed with others to ship Opium on board the P. and O. Company's Steamer 'Malta,' about to proceed with the next mail to China, he followed the padow in which the Opium was conveyed, and watching at some distance for a time, he saw Mr Jeppia push off in a small toney, or canoe, from the side of the padow, and paddle away for the Boree Bunder. Mahomed Acram followed in hot pursuit in his two oared cutter, and saw that he [Jeppia] had long been on the look out for, had pulled alongside [the] padow which was lying ashore, and again pushed off in the direction of Warree Bunder. On this the zealous Duffedar continued in pursuit of him at a short distance, and on his drawing up the [boat] to the shore, he determined to take a nearer view of Jeppia's proceedings, which led to his finding a bag in the said toney, containing thirteen cakes of Opium. The miserable Jeppia, who had unconsciously fallen into the Lion's jaw, was forthwith given in custody, along with all those who were concerned with him in this nefarious transaction. It was then ascertained that the [boat] to which these parties belonged had been charged with the [shipp]ing of twenty-six chests of Opium on board the 'Malta,' and that they had contrived to abstract thirteen cakes from one of the chests, and to appropriate them to themselves. For this [act] on from honesty they will be rewarded with three months' [impri]sonment in the Common Jail, until the next Sessions come on, when they will no doubt receive some additional compensation in the shape of a farther term of imprisonment in the House of Correction with Hard Labour.

The 'Madras Spectator' of the 4th instant has the following [report] of the trial of the woman who murdered her three [child]ren:—'The trial of Pauliathal (the woman against whom a [charge] of wilful murder was returned by a Coroner's jury, as [noticed] in our last,) came on yesterday. She was tried on one [charge], at, the murder of her child Moonean, and found guilty. [The] recommended her to the mercy of the Court, on the [ground] that she was labouring under great irritation of mind when [the] horrous deed was committed. Pottay, Pauliathal's mother, [was] as accessory after the fact, and acquitted. In passing [sentence], his Lordship said, that although he [was] attended [with] commendations of the Jury in cases [of] punishments [were] retionary, he could not exercise the power vested in him [in the] present instance, as the law was imperative in cases of murder, and it was the duty of the Court to pass such sentence as was awarded by it. The Court, however, had the power of [respiting] punishment till Her Majesty's pleasure should be [known], but, in cases of this description, it was the duty to assign [good] sensible reasons for so doing. He would, however, [refer] his brother Judge on the subject, and if it appeared that [Mr. Cra]wlinson was of opinion that grounds did exist for refer[ring the] case to the pleasure of the Queen, it was his duty to say [he would] be obliged to certify that he did not concur in the [recommen]dation of the jury. Under these circumstances, he would [tell the] prisoner encourage no hope that the sentence of the law [would] be reversed in her favor. Pauliathal was sentenced to be [hanged]. While summing up the evidence to the jury, Sir W. [Morgan] referred to certain opinions which had gained admittance [into] public prints, on the subject of the punishment of death in [cases of] murder, These opinions, His Lordship said, were a dis[grace to] the publications in which they appeared; ruinous to [society], and ruinous to the consciences of those who were advised to [act on] verdict of acquittal in indictments for murder, even where [there] nce left no doubt, in the minds of the jury, of the commission [of the] rime by the parties to whom it was imputed. Had such [opinions] been expressed when the jury were in the box and engaged [in investi]gating a case where the crime alleged was the murder of a [fellow be]ing, he would have the party uttering them placed before [the Court], t, and visited with such heavy punishment as the law [allowed]. His Lordship had thought it necessary to allude to the [subject] as it happened to be the first case in which a jury were [called upo]n to deliver a verdict in a case of murder, after the [publication] on of false and erroneous principles such as those he had [now take]n notice of.'

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

—— Dorabjee Hormusjee, late Ledger-keeper and Acting [Head Si]roff of the Oriental Bank, and Lalldass Wittuldass, as[sistant] [under S]iroff of that Establishment, having been convicted, the

former of Larceny and Forgery, and the latter of Larceny, were yesterday called up to receive the judgment of the Court. The Larceny consisted in the stealing of notes from the Bank to the value of Rupees 95,515 betwixt the 3th and 10th February, and the Forgery was committed on the 31st January last, by a cheque for 20,000 Rupees alleged to have been drawn by Messrs. William Nicol and Co. of this place in favor of one Ardaseer Hormusjee. The evidence upon which these parties were convicted left no doubt whatever of their guilt. Notice was given on Saturday last by Mr. Holland, one of the Counsel who defended Dorabjee, that a motion in arrest of Judgment would be made when the prisoner was brought up to receive sentence—on the ground we believe that a flaw had been detected in the indictment for forgery, but the motion appears to have been abandoned, for none was made. In passing sentence on the prisoners, Sir William Yardley addressed them as follows:—

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE;—You have been convicted on two indictments, in one of which you were charged, in conjunction with another person, with stealing notes to the amount of Ninety-five thousand Rupees from the Oriental Bank,—and in another, you were charged with uttering a forged cheque, knowing it to be forged In my opinion the facts given in evidence leave not the slightest doubt of your guilt. It is melancholy to behold in this condition a young man of the education which you have received, of the fair prospects which you enjoyed, and of the position which you might reasonably have hoped to arrive at—a position that would have secured to you the respect of the community, both European and Native, if you had continued to conduct yourself as you appear to have done during the earlier years of your service in the Oriental Bank. I regret it sincerely on your own account; I regret it on account of your relatives whom I understand to be persons of much respectability, and I regret it still more because it will be apt to lead illiberal and prejudiced persons to suppose that the benefits arising from education do not extend to the moral conduct of individuals.—But reasoners of this stamp confound the exception with the rule; and I am glad to hear, from those better acquainted with Bombay than myself, that you are a solitary example of crime among the numerous persons who have received the benefit of a good education in that noble Institution, the Elphinstone College. I confess I can see no ground for mitigation in your case, except the circumstance of your having been exposed to great temptation. Your employers appear to have reposed unlimited confidence in you,—and, from what I can learn, there seems to have been little or no controlling check upon your conduct. You were tempted and you fell. In the noble language of a poet, with whose works I dare say you were familiar at the time when you were a distinguished scholar and a favored pupil in the Elphinstone Institution,

> Weakness is thy excuse,
> And I believe it; weakness to resist
> Philistian gold; if weakness may excuse,
> What murderer, what traitor, parricide,
> Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?
> All wickedness is weakness; this plea therefore
> With God or man will gain thee no remission.*

But there ought to have been a neutralising influence in those studies which you once pursued,—an influence that should have preserved you from committing crime. In place of acting as you have acted, you should have shown a good example to those who had not received your advantages. This you have not done; and those who fall away from the path of integrity must receive the punishment of their guilt. The sentence of the Court upon you is, that, for the crime of Forgery of which you have been convicted, you be transported to Penang for Fourteen Years, and for the crime of Larceny, Seven Years, commencing from the same term as the former period. Upon you, Lalldass, the sentence of the Court, for the crime of which you have been found guilty, is—that you be transported to Penang for the term of Seven Years.

—The man Luxmon Venkatswamee, who murdered a young woman named Yenkee on the 25th ultimo, by killing her with a sword, was yesterday convicted of this dreadful crime, and has been sentenced to suffer death by hanging on Tuesday next the 22nd. instant. The particulars of this case have already been published in this Journal. Sir William Yardley addressed the miserable man as follows when passing on him the extreme sentence of the Law:—

PRISONER AT THE BAR;—You have been found guilty of a very cold-blooded and cruel murder. It appears that the poor young woman who has been the victim of your fury, lived with you as your wife, and the only quarrel, as far as I can learn from the evidence, that occurred between you, was caused by your having refused to comply with her very reasonable and proper request, that you should make her your wife. This, so far from being an extenuation of your offence is an aggravation of your guilt, for she had a right, considering the nature of the relations that subsisted between you, to look up to you for protection, and even her very failings gave her a title to your kindness. It further appears that this unfortunate woman was far advanced in pregnancy at the time you made this brutal assault upon her, and in destroying her you have committed a double crime, and have also destroyed the life of your own offspring. I am quite at a loss to discover any extenuating circumstances in your case to admit of my holding out even the faintest hope that your life will be spared. I am, therefore, compelled to pass upon you the extreme sentence of the Law, which is, that you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead.—The prisoner was then removed from the Dock, without his appearing to be in the least affected by the awful ordeal through which he had just passed.

* Milton's Sampson Agonistes.

—The 'Times' of this day says—'We are told the next English mail (24th June) may be looked for on the 21st instant—Monday—it being thought probable that it is being brought down by the steamer 'Ajdaha.'—Elsewhere it is reported that it is expected the Mail has been entrusted to the Schooner 'Constance:'—if so we may make up our minds to be without our Periodicals for ten days more at least;—if they have been forwarded by her at all we are fortunate.'

—The same Journal adds—'We regret to find that our able and indefatigable Collector of Customs, Mr. Henry Young, has been compelled by indisposition to apply for sick leave to the Cape. Mr. Young was selected by Mr. Clerk for the important appointment he holds, on the score of pre-eminent fitness—and the experience of three years has fully borne out the wisdom of the nomination,—with the hope that from Mr. Young's position in the service changes which prove so mischievous in such appointments as those of the Custom-House and Post-Office, might be avoided. On this latter point the purposes of the Governor have been for the present partially frustrated by the sickness of his nominee.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

—We have been authorized to state, that it was the Native subordinates of the 'Colaba Land Company,' and not those of the 'Colaba Screw Company,' as erroneously reported, who refused to permit the use of the fire-buckets of that Establishment to the Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Coal Depot, on its being discovered on the morning of Monday last that a portion of the coals in one of the cells in the Colaba Depot was in a state of combustion.

—The Criminal Sessions closed yesterday evening with one of the heaviest calendars that has been for a long while experienced. Happy were the days of the jurors twenty years ago, when from three to four cases were occasionally all that came before them.

—The rain continue to fall almost without intermission, and every appearance of the continuance of the last twenty-four hours, reckoning up to sunset when we have had above four inches, or above 54 in the whole of last year's monsoon. It was so dark that lamps were required in the Supreme Court, from through the greater part of the forenoon.

—The 'Telegraph' of to-day states that it has 'been assured Sir William Yardley in passing sentence on Dorabjee fell into a rather curious error in stating that that person received a solid good education at that noble Institution the Elphinstone College,' the fact being that the said individual never so much as entered that establishment; but merely learnt to read and write ('a good hand,' we dare say) at the Native Education Society's Central English School.'

—The same journal understands that Sir Erskine Perry, the President of the Board of Education, intends to signalize the year of his departure from amongst us by bestowing a Gold Medal on the Student of the Elphinstone College who shall produce the best English Essay on the following subject:—

'Comparative advantages of the exclusively Vernacular, and of the mixed systems of Education in India.'

'The 1st January 1851 has been fixed as the date before which all essays are to be sent in to the Principal of the Institution.'

NOTIFICATION.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education have undertaken, at the request of a Friend of Native Education, to award a Gold Medal, value Rs. 200, to the writer of the best Essay on the following subject:—

'On the advantages which would result to India by the establishment of a Serai, or Public Bungalow, in London, with Compound, Wells, &c. suitable for Native Travellers.'

Conditions.—The Essay to be in English, not exceeding in length twelve pages, 8vo. of the size of the 'Students Miscellany,' and to be accompanied by a free version in the Native language of the writer. Competition to be open to all Natives of the Bombay Presidency, wherever educated. The Essays to be sent in, with a sealed Motto, in a separate cover, to the Secretary to the Board, on or before the 1st January 1852.

By order of the Board of Education,

Board of Education, Bombay, July 12th 1851. M. STOVELL. Secretary.

Civil.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1851.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt, Sub-Treasurer, General Pay Master, and Superintendent of Stamps, is allowed leave of absence for two months, for the first under Section XI., and for the second month under Section XII. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to the Deccan, on account of private affairs.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1851.

Mr William Michael Hearn has been appointed by the Inam Commissioner a Sub-Assistant in his Department, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1851.

Mr H. Young, Collector of Customs, and Opium Agent at the P[ort] sidency, is allowed a further extension, up to the 10th proximo, under the p[ro]visions of Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 22nd April last.

Mr J. L. Gillett, Superintendent of the Customs Flotilla, having resumed charge of his duties on the 3rd instant, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 18th ultimo has been cancelled.

The leave of absence granted on the 26th April last to Mr W. J. [illegible]urquand, Acting 1st Assistant to the Collector of Rutnagherry, has been cancelled, and that gentleman allowed leave, under Section XI. of the Ab[sentee] Rules, from the 1st to the 4th ultimo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in [illegible]ncil.
A. Malet, Chief [illegible]retary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1851.

The appointment of Assistant Surgeon C. J. Sylvester to be C[ivil] Surgeon at Hyderabad, as notified on the 28th May last, is cancelled, and [illegible]t Officer is appointed Civil Surgeon at Sholapoor.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1851.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft resumed charge of the General Post O[ffice] on the 2nd instant.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1851.

Mr. George Scott returned to his duty in the Bombay Civil S[er]vice, by the Honorable Company's Steamer "Moozuffer," on the 2nd inst, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and without prejudice to his rank.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1851.

Mr. G. Grant, Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for one month from the 1st proximo, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations.

Rao Bahadoor Govind Jairam, Sudder Ameen of Poona, and Acting Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmednuggur, to be Principal Sudder Ameen of the former place.

Rao Saheb Wassdew Sewram, Sudder Ameen of Hoodly, to be Acting Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmednuggur. Dajee Govind is appointed Acting Government Pleader in the Tannah Adawlut.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 851.

The Reverend Mr. Campbell Wodehouse is admitted an Assistant C[hap]lain on the Establishment of this Presidency.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Cou[n]cil,
J. G. Lumsden, Secretary to Govern[men]t.

Military.

BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN [illegible]NCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1851.

No. 401 of 1851.—Sub-Conductor James Taylor, of t[he] [illegible]ment, is allowed to assume his proper name of John Ma[illegible]

No. 402 of 1851.—Captain J. E. Taylor, of the 18th [illegible] been declared incapable of performing the active duties [illegible] transferred to the Invalid Establishment at his own [illegible] with permission to reside and draw his pay and a[llowances] [illegible]gherry Hills.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1851.

No. 403 of 1851.—The following appointments are made [illegible]

Captain H. J. Willoughby, 2nd European Regt. Light [illegible] Paymaster of the Poona Division of the Army, vice Hea[illegible] promotion, but to continue until further orders in hit presen[illegible]ment as Paymaster of the Scinde Division.

Captain E. P. Lynch, s. l. s., 29th Regiment Native Infan[illegible]ciate to be Paymaster of the Poona Division, on his own responsibility, u[illegible]further orders.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1851.

No. 404 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Counc[il] [illegible]leased to publish the following General Order by the Honorable the P[illegible]nt of the Council of India in Council, No. 329 dated Fort William, 13th June 1851.

Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased, with reference to the sums allowed by the Regulations of the three Presidencies as pas-age money to Officers of Her Majest[y's] or the Honorable Company's Service, dismissed the Service, proceeding to Europe, under the condition of embarkation within six months from date of dismissal, to announce that in case of dismissed Officers being desirous of proceeding to New South Wales, or any of the other Colonies hereinafter mentioned, instead of to Europe, the following proportionate amount of passage money will be granted under the precautionary checks prescribed by the Regulations of the several Presidencies.

Bengal.....	Rs.	868 6 9
Madras.....	"	868 0 0
Bombay ...	"	868 0 0

To the Cape of Good Hope, five eighths, of the passag[e] money.

(Sd.) J. S. Banks, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Military Department.

No. 405 of 1851.—Sergeants Joseph Hall, William Murray, and John Berry, of the Sappers and Miners, are appointed Sub-Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works, to fill vacancies.

Sergeants William Robert Campbell, James O'Connell, Henry Williams, and Walter Cochrane, of the same Corps, are appointed Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works.

1. The following transfer and posting is ordered, viz —

Lieut. Col. H. Cracklow, from 5th Regt. N. L. I., to 19th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. Col. R. A. Boyly, (new promotion), to 5th Regt. N. I. I.

2nd Grade Apprentice Francis de Souza, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is discharged from the Service, at his own request.

Head Quarters, Poona, 7th July, 1851.

1. Assistant Surgeon Beatty is appointed to the 2nd Eur. regt. Light Infantry, and attached to do duty with the 1st Eur. regt. Fusiliars until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1851.

No. 406 of 1851.—The following Order by Brigadier Delzell, C. B., dated Sholkarpore, 14th June 1851, is confirmed as a temporary measure.

Sergeant J. Jackson, of the Commissariat Department, having produced the prescribed medical certificate, has permission to proceed to Kurrachee, and to be absent until the 1st August 1850, delivering over the Commissariat Stores &c. to Lieutenant Harvey, Brigade Major, subject to confirmation.

No. 407 of 1851.—Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Cumming, of the 20th Regiment N. I., is allowed to proceed to sea, and Australia, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bombay on that account for two years.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1851.

ERRATUM.

In General Order No. 349, dated 11th June 1851, the name of Assistant Surgeon Hosken, should be read as having passed in Hindoostanee, instead of in Mahrattee.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. Lumsden, Secretary to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 8th July 1851.

1. Private Abrahamjee Israel, of the 7th Regiment N. I., is transferred to the 12th Regt. N. I.

2nd Regt. L. C.—Lieut. R. W. Brett, from 1st July to 31st July in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

12th Regt. N. I.—Ensign H. F. Bellew, do. do.

5th Regt. N. L. I.—Capt. C. J. Symons, from 1st July to 31st July, in extension, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs.

13th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. R. Mallaby, from do. do.

23d Regt. N. I. I.—Lieut. J. Peyton, from 1st July to 31st July in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Poona, 7th July 1851.

2. The following arrangements in the Subordinate Medical Department are ordered.

2nd Grade Apprentice Ramah Govejah, of the Civil Hospital Rajkote, is appointed to the 19th regiment N. I.

1st Grade Apprentice Tookaram Mookhjee, of the Civil Hospital Nassick, is appointed to the 2[illegible] regiment N. I., vice De Santos, transferred to the Civil Department.

2nd Grade Apprentice Rameshunder Bapjee, of the Civil Hospital Nassick, is attached to the 11th regiment N. I., vice Hyem Ezekiel, transferred to the Civil Department.

2nd Grade Apprentice James High, is transferred from the 14th to the 9th regiment Native Infantry.

Head Quarters, Poona, 9th July 1851.

1. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Regiment of Artillery.—Lieut. W. S. Hatch, from 30th May until the departure of the 1st Steamer to Kurrachee, in September next, to remain at Bombay.

29th Regiment N. I.—Captain E. P. Lynch, from 1st July to 31st July, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Poona, 10th July 1851.

1. The following postings and transfers in the Regiment of Artillery are ordered :—

Colonel F. Schuler, new promotion, to 1st Battalion.

Lt.-Col. (Br. Col.) F. F. Lester, from 4th Battn. to 3rd Battn.

Lieut. Col. A. Rowland, new promotion, to 4th Battn., to command Artillery N. D. A., and 4th Battalion.

Major W. Brett, from 2nd Battn. to Horse Brigade.

Major H. W. Trevelyan, new promotion, to 2nd Battn.

Captain R. C. Wormald, from 1st Battn. to 2nd do.

Captain C. J. Bruce, new promotion, to 4th do.

Lieut. W. Davidson, from 4th Battn. to 3rd do.

Lieut. W. S. Hatch, from 1st do. to 3rd do.

Lieut. G. R. Douglas, from 1st do. to 3rd do.

Lieut. H. M. Douglas, from 1st do. to 3rd.

Lieut. V. S. Kemball, from 1st do. to 3rd do.

Lieut. G. Reunie, from 4th do. to 2nd do.

Lieut. T. T. Haggard, from 4th do. to 2nd do.

2nd Lieut. G. Napier, from 3rd do. to 1st do.

2. With reference to the G. G. O. (No. 393,) dated the 7th instant, Captain R. C. Wormald, of the Regiment of Artillery, is directed to join the Head Quarters of the 2nd Battalion at the Presidency.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Jemima, widow of the late Conductor Thomas Channing of the Ordnance Department, to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, on a stipend of rupees Twelve, and annas eight (12-8-0) per mensem, commencing from the date of the demise of her late husband.

Head Quarters, Poona, 12th July 1851.

1. The following promoti[on] in the Ordnance Department is made :—

Laboratory man Charles Cooper to be Acting Store and Park Corporal.

2. 1st Grade Apprentice Bundock, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is discharged from the Service.

3. The following order is confirmed :—

An order by Brigadier Bell, C. B., dated Ahmednuggur, the 21th June 1851, authorizing the issue of one month's subsistence money to a rejected Recruit of the 3rd Battalion of Artillery, to enable him to return to his Native village.

4. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

9th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. P. Dodds, from 26th August to 20th October, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Mahratta Language.

11th Regt. N. I.—Ensign F. F. Brett, from 1st July to 20th July, in extension, to remain at Bombay, on his private affairs, and to enable him to rejoin.

19th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. Creagh, from 15th August to 15th October, to proceed to Bombay and Poona, on urgent private affairs.

19th Regt N. I.— Lieut. C. E. Naylor, from 15th August to 15th September, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H. Hancock, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 14th July 1851.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the discharge from the Service of Serjeant Celestine Salvadore Misquit, of the Town Major's non-effective list, attached to the Garrison Band, on a pension of one shilling a day in India.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
Sd.) J. Hale, Lieut. Col., Dy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

To H. M.'s Troops in India.

Head Quarters Simla, 25th June 1851.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

10th Foot.—Ensign Milo Valentine Maher to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Richard Taylor, who retires.—25th June 1851.

The following order is confirmed :—

By His Excellency lieutenant general Sir John Grey, K. C. B., placing the undermentioned officers on the committee of paymastership 78th Highlanders, consequent on the departure, on leave, of major H. Hamilton—with effects from 1st May 1851.

President.—Captain P. Grehan

Members.—Captain T. Keogh, Captain G. A. Lockhart.

And directing captain Grehan to continue officiating as paymaster, on the responsibility of the committee.

Leave of absence.—

8th Foot.—Captain A. C. Robertson, to Agra and Umballa, from, 14th August 1851, to 13th Feb, 1852.

73th Foot.—Lieutenants W. T. Smith, W. Meynell and W. J. J. Smith, and assistant surgeon J. S. Fu[illegible]long, M. D., in extension from 16th to 31st October 1850.

98th Foot.—Lieutenant J. S. Cannon, to Simla, from 2d June to 31st November 1851, on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
Armine S. H. Mountain, Colonel,
Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1851.

No. 79 of 1851.—The services of Lieutenant Ward are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for employment on Surveying duties.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. Lumsden, Secretary to Governmen[t],

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th July 1851.

With reference to Government General Order No. 79 of this date, Lieutenant Ward, Supernumerary, attached to the Hastings, is directed to proceed to Calcutta, by the P. and O. Company's Steam Vessel appointed to leave this for Point de Galle on the 18th instant.

By Order, (Sd.) J. C. HAWKINS, Capt., Assist. Supdt of the I. N.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Thomas's Cathedral, on Monday the 14th July, by the Rev. Archdeacon Keays, Mr. A. Rigby, Pilot, to Mrs. C. Porrett. At Surat on the 7th July, Mr. James Benison, Sergeant Major 29th Regt. N. I., to Amelia Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. V. Fernandez, Organist, Surat.

BIRTHS.—At Kurrachee, on the 29th June, the wife of Captain H. W. Preedy, Collector, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Poona, on the 7th July at 2 P. M., of fever, Janet Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Webbe, aged 5 years, 8 months, and 8 days, deeply regretted. At Baroda, on Friday the 4th July, John Winckworth, the infant son of Lieut. and Adjutant W. Scott, 13th Regt. N. I., aged 5 months, and 27 days. At Kurrachee, on the 27th June, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Thorley, aged 65. At Ahmedabad, on Saturday the 5th July, Mary Hamilton, the beloved infant daughter of J. Daun, Esq., 12th Regt. N. I., aged 5 months and 27 days. At Poona, on the 30th July, of Cholera, Mrs. Henry Wooler, aged 19. At Colaba, on the 16th July, Mr. John Gonsalves, aged 66 years, deeply and sincerely regretted by numerous friends, leaving a large family to bewail his irreparable loss.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 9th, Ship John Wickliff, B. Daly, from China 15th May and Anjer 13 June. 13th, Ship John Hamilton, P. Sillars, from Sea 9th July returned in consequence of bad weather; Ship Prince of Orange, J. Stephens, from Liverpool 12th March. 11th, Ship Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, G. S. Fitzmaurice, from China 10th May, and Anjer 16th June. Ship Cassibelaunus, John Armstrong, from Aden 1st July. July 12th, Ship Julia, T. W. Tingate, from Sea. Put back on account of bad weather, with loss of sails, rigging, &c., and the Captain being sick.

DEPARTURES.—July 9th, Ship Forfarshire, A. Tudor, to China. Ship John Hamilton, P. Sillars, to Liverpool. Ship Julia, T. W. Tingate, to Calcutta. 10th, Ship Prince Albert, R. Richards, to Canton in China. Ship Theodore, J. Morton, to Liverpool. Ship Patriarch, J. Miles, to Liverpool. Ship St. Abbs, J. Willis, to Colombo. 14th, ship Royalist, D. R. Kerr, to Liverpool. July 13th, Ship Atlet Rohoman, J. F. Burn, to Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

Per Cassibelaunus, from Aden :—18 Natives.
Per Prince of Orange, from Liverpool :—Mr Lake, Volunteer for the Indian Navy.
Per Prince Albert, to China :—6 Natives and 13 Arabs
Per Julia, from Sea :—Ten Natives.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

Observatory Report.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 7th to the 13th July (inclusive) 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volta No. 1.	Rain in Inches.
July	10 a.m.	4 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	
7	29·671	29·653	77·5	80·3	77·0	77·6	0	0·42
8	·709	·624	77·2	85·4	76·5	80·0	0	0·04
9	·628	·568	77·0	78·2	76·8	77·5	42	2·06
10	·679	·607	76·8	79·7	76·5	78·1	15	1·89
11	·611	·515	75·5	82·3	76·0	80·0	6	4·42
12	·581		80·0	83·0	79·0	80·2	0	3·24
13		·539						0·01
							Total Rain—	11·86

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

July 7th.—Wholly overcast; strong gusts of wind, rain.
Do 8th— " " " light "
Do 9th— " " " heavy "
Do 10th— " " " "
Do 11th— " " " "
Do 12th— " " " "
Do 13th— " " " "

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, 13th July, 1851.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts payable on demand, 2½ per cent. per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice.....3 do do
On ditto at 3 do do.....4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills..... } Not exceeding 3 months { 5 per ct. per annm.
On Commercial Bills..... } { 6 do do
On Loans on Government Notes... } { 7 do do
On Loans Goods, &c..... } { 9 do do

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight... ... .at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
On London at 3 months' sight ....at 1s. 11¾d. do
On London at 2 months' sight... ... .at 1s. 11¾d. do
On London at 1 months' sight... ....at 1s. 11⅞d. do
On London at 1 days' sight... ....at 1s. 11½d. do
On Ireland at 1 days' sight... ..... } at 1s. 11d. do
On Scotland at 1 days' sight..... ..... } at 1s. 11d. do
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... } at 1s. 11d. do

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank takes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the Union of London, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge mmission, on remittances for the Equivalent being paid.

ties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to his order :—they are also requested to state as distinctly as e the name and address of the party to whom the remittance e made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

d on the purchase and sale of Government s, Shares in Public Companies, or other rities..... } ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

bay, 16th July, 1851.

Commercial.

Bombay, 17th July, 1851.

EXCHANGE.

London.....6 months' sight 2s. 0⅛d. per Rupee.
Bank Rates..... ..... 2s. 0d. "
Dit..... 3 months' sight 1s. 11¾d.
Dit..... 2 ditto 1s. 11½d.
Dit..... 1 ditto 1s. 11d.
Calcu...at 60 days' par.
Dit.....30 ditto 101¾
Dit.....Sight 101
Madr.....30 days' 100
Ditto.....Sight ½ per cent prem.
China... ... ...60 days' 218

BANK &c. SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....Rs. 1,000 6 ℘ ct. 25 per cent. pm
Oriental Bank..... „ 500 7 do. 11 disct. sales.
Commercial Bank..... „ 500 7 do. 13½ discount.
Agra Bank..... „ 500 8 do. 1 per cent pm.
Apollo Press Co..... „ 12,500 1,500 p. shr. Rs. 15,500
Colaba ditto..... „ 7,000 1,500 p. shr. Rs. 15,500
Colaba Land Co..... „ 10,000 420 p. shr. Rs. 7,000
Bombay S. Navigation Co... „ 500 None 50 p. ct. disct.
Great Ind. Pen. Railway Co. „ Rs. 27. 4.5. Rs. 25

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 ℘ Ct. Transfer Loan Rs. 116 ℘ 100 Siccas.
„ Loan 1825-26 „ 107½ @ 108 do. } Nomi.
„ Loan 1829-30 „ 107½ do. } Nomi.
„ Loan 1841-42 „ 105 @ 105½ do. } Nomi.
4 „ Loan 1832-33 „ 96½ do.
„ Loan { 1835-36 / 1842-43 } „ 92 @ 92½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....Rs. 10 3 as. 6 p. each.
Bank of England Notes..... ... .. „ 10 2 as. per £.
Spanish Dollars..... „ 221 a 220 per 100 dlrs.
German Crowns..... „ 211 do.
Sycee Silver..... „ 103 p. 100 tolas.
Gold Leaf (Rangoon Mohurs)..... „ 16 per 100.
Gold Ingots, according to touch... „ 16 do.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To London..... £2 15s.
To Liverpool..... £2 15s. a £3 12s. 6d.
To Hull..... £3 15s. Nominal.
To China... .... Rs. 14 a 15 per candy.
To Calcutta Salt... ... Rs. 275 per Rass.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI
Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

MESSRS. DILLON & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WINES &c.

Sherry, fine Pale Brown Golden	qts. at Rs.	18 to 20	per dozen
Do. superior do. do. do	„ at „	22 to 24	do.
Do. very best do. do. do	„ at „	26	do.
Do. do	pts. at „	12	do.
Port, fine old crusted	qts. at „	18 to 20	do.
Do. superior quality	„ at „	22 to 24	do.
Do. finest (much approved)	„ at „	26	do.
Do. do	pts. at „	12	do.
Madeira, very fine	qts. at „	20 to 21	do.
Do. superior	„ at „	24	do.
London particular best quality	„ at „	26	do.
Claret of denominations	„ at „	18 to 20	do.
Very superior La Rose	„ at „	24	do.
Do.	pts. at „	12	do.
Champaigne, a very fine 2nd class Wine	qts. at „	25	do.
Do. do	pts. at „	15	do.
Do. superior first class	qts. at „	42	do.
Do. do. do	pts. at „	21	do.
Do. best quality fine sparkling	qts. at „	45	do.
Burgundy, a small batch of very superior sparkling	qts. at „	38	
Madeira, in wood direct from Newton Gordon & Cossart & Co.	½ cask	180	
	hhd.	360	do.
	pipe.	720	

SPIRITS &c.

Brandy, Pale Brown	qts. at „	15	per
Superior do	„ at „	18	
Very fine do	„ at „	20 to 22	
Finest quality	„ at „	24	
Gin, Scheidam	„ at „	15	
Do. superior	„ at „	18	
Do. in cases of 15 bottles	per case at „	18	
Whiskey, very fine	qts. at „	15	
Do. choice Glenlevit very fine	„ at „	18	
Rum, fine old Jamaica	„ at „	16	
Very best do	„ at „	18	

LIQUORS &c.

Cherry Brandy, Copenhagen	pts. at „	15	
Do. superior do	„ at „	18	
Old Tom, fine	qts. at „	18	
Very best	„ at „	30	
Liquors of various kinds	pts. at „	18	

BEER.

Just ripe a small quantity	pts. at „	4	d.
Arrowroot, per maund			Rs. 5
Barley in cannisters 7 lbs			„ 3½
Beef, salted, in keg			„ 18
Cheroots No. 1, per 1000			
Do. „ 2, „ 1000			„ 40
Do. „ 3, „ 1000			„ 30
Coffee, per Frazil of 18 lbs.			„ 8
Chocolate, per lb			„ 2
Cocoa, „			„ 2
Candles Europe, per lb			„ 1
Do. Cochin, per maund			„ 25
Capers, per dozen bottles			„ 12
China Preserves, assorted, in jar			„ 3
Cheese of sorts, per lb			„ 1
Currants, „			„ 1
Fruit Tart, per dozen			„ 12
„ Brandy, per do			„ 18
„ Syrup, per do			„ 12
Figs, in drums			„ 6
Hams of sorts, per lb			„ 1
Isinglass, per lb			„ 10
Jams and Jellies, assorted, in 3 lbs. jars, per dozen			„ 45
Do. do. do. in 2 lbs. do.			„ 30
Mustard, 1 lb. bottle, per dozen			„ 5
Do. ½ do. do. do			„ 9
Maccaronie, per lb			„ 4½
Muscatels, per box			„ 5
Olives, per dozen			„ 12
Oil, Salad, per dozen			„ 15
Pickles of sorts, quarts, per doz			„ 12
Pickle of sorts, pints, per doz			„ 9
Do. West India imperial Hot, pints, per doz			„ 12
Do. of Bombay Mangoes, per keg of 100			„ 18
Pork, salted, in keg			„ 18
Potted Hams, Bacon, Tongues, &c. &c., in pots, per doz			„ 9
Sauces of sorts, in pints, per doz			„ 15
Do. Worcestershire, per do			„ 12
Sauces of Soyers, in pints, per do			„ 18
Sardines, in 1 lb. canrs., per doz			„ 24
Do. in ½ do. do			„ 13
Sugar Candy, per ½ tub			„ 7
Do. soft, of 1st sort, per maund			„ 5
Do. do., 2d do., per do			„ 4
Soups, assorted, in 2 lbs. canrs., per doz			„ 21
Do. do. in 1 do. do. do			„ 12
Sago Rice, per maund			„ 4
Tongues, in kegs			„ 21
Tea, Pekoe, in 10 catty box			„ 18
Tea, Pekoe, in 5 catty box			„ 9
Do. Pouchang, in 10 do. do			„ 12
Do. Green, in 10 do. do			„ 15
Do. do., in 5 do. do			„ 8
Tapioca in 1 lbs bottle			„ 1
Vermicelli, per lb			„ 1½
Vegetables, in canrs. 2 lbs., per doz			„ 21
Do. in do. 1 do., do			„ 12
Vinegar, in quarts			„ 12
Do. in pints			„ 7
D. Raspberry, pints per doz			„ 12

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER "MALTA."

MADAME F. MONNET, begs to inform the Ladies at Poona and Out-Stations that She has just received a large and choice consignment of Millinery of the newest fashions and patterns selected by MADAME C. MONNET, consisting of Bonnets, Mantillas, Silk Barege, Muslin, Tarlatan organdi, and other Dresses both for Morning and Evening ware, Shawls, Scarfs, Lace, Velvet, Flowers, Ribbons, and a quantity of Fancy articles, &c. &c. &c.

F. MONNET.

Poona, 7th July 1851.

E. MOSES AND SON.

THE name of MOSES and SON is universally regarded as an embodiment of all that is equitable and advantageous in trade. Wherever it is heard (and it has extended over the wide globe) it is always associated with the principles of quality and economy. It is a name so diametrically opposed to anything in the shape of trade-trickery or monopoly, that its very mention is attended with pleasure and congratulation. The subjoined list of articles and prices will serve to give an insight to the Establishment of E. MOSES and SON. The proprietors trus that the readers of the present advertisement (how ever distant) will make a trial of the several goods enumerated. The ready facility afforded by the present mode of transmission is such as to render distance no hindrance, and the very moderate prices, coupled with the vast superiority of material, make and fashion, should operate as an inducement to an immediate trial of the Establishment bearing the name of E. MOSES and SON

READY MADE.	MADE TO MEASURE.
Over Coats in every Style, & fitted for every Season, from 10-6 to 63s.	Over Coats, in every Style, & fitted for every Season, from .....21s.
Dress Coats do. 17 to 50s.	Dress Coats do.....30s.
Frock do. do. 19 to 58s.	Frock do do.....33s.
Trousers... do. 8-6 to 25s.	Trousers... do.....12-6s.
Vests.....do. 2 to 20s.	Vests... .....do..... 6-6s.

SELF-MEASUREMENT.

The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of Tape, and reduced to inches, stating the height of the person, and if any peculiarity in figure, also whether taken Uniform over a or plain Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons.		From top of Trousers to bottom.	
Do. Hip Buttons to bottom of Skirt.		Do. under the legs to bottom of Trousers.	
Do. Centre of Back to elbow joint		Size round top of thigh (tight).	
Continued to length of sleeve at wrist.		Do. Do. Calf.	
Size round top of arm		Do. Do. Waist.	
Do. Do. Chest over the Coat.		Do. Do. Hips.	
Do. Do. under do.		HAT.	
Do. Do. Waist over the Coat.		Measure size round the head.	
Do. Do under do.			

Mark the Caution.—E. MOSES and SON regret having to guard the public against imposition, but having heard that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or "it's the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, they beg to state they have no connection with any other House in or out of London, except their Branch Establishments, 36 Fargate, Sheffield; and 19 Thornton Buildings, Bradford, Yorkshire; and those who desire cheap and genuine Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, General Outfits, &c., should send to 154, 155, 156, and 157, Corner of the Minories, opposite the Church; and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

NEW BOOKS AT HALF PRICE.

BRITISH RESIDENTS IN INDIA are furnished with all the New and popular works at HALF THE PUBLISHED PRICE from the surplus copies (perfect, clean, and newly bound) withdrawn from Saunders and Otley's extensive SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, CONDUIT Street, HANOVER Square. London Catalogues are published periodically, and may be obtained, without charge, on application direct to Messrs SAUNDERS AND OTLEY.

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